

TYPES TID21A THRU TID26A, TID29A, TID30A, TID121 THRU TID126, TID129 THRU TID134 SILICON DIODE ARRAYS

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CORE-DRIVER DIODE ARRAYS

For Application With

- Magnetic Cores
- Thin-Film Memories
- Plated-Wire Memories
- Decoding or Encoding Applications

For Use In

- Airborne Computers
- Industrial Computers
- Military Computers
- Peripheral Equipment

description

These diode arrays are multiple diode junctions fabricated by a planar process and mounted in integrated circuit packages for use in high-current, fast-switching core-driver applications. These arrays offer many of the advantages of integrated circuits such as high-density packaging and improved reliability. These advantages result from such factors as fewer connections, more uniform device parameters, smaller size, less weight, fewer glass-to-metal seals, and the elimination of pressure contacts and whiskers.

The arrays are available in hermetically sealed, welded flat packages (F) or in dual-in-line plastic packages (N).

absolute maximum ratings at 25°C free-air temperature (unless otherwise noted)

	FLAT PACKAGE			DUAL-IN-LINE PACKAGE			UNIT
	EACH DIODE		TOTAL DEVICE	EACH DIODE		TOTAL DEVICE	
	TID21A	TID22A	ALL TYPES	TID121	TID122	ALL TYPES	
8-DIODE ARRAYS (COMMON CATHODE)	TID23A	TID24A		TID123	TID124		
8-DIODE ARRAYS (COMMON ANODE)	TID25A	TID26A		TID125	TID126		
16-DIODE ARRAYS	TID29A	TID30A		TID129	TID130		
DUAL 10-DIODE ARRAYS	TID131	TID132		TID133	TID134		
DUAL 8-DIODE ARRAYS							
Peak Reverse Voltage (See Note 1)	60	40		60	40		V
Steady-State Reverse Voltage, V_R	40	25		40	25		V
Peak Forward Current at (or below) 25°C Free-Air Temperature (See Note 1)	500 [†]			500 [†]			mA
Continuous Forward Current at (or below) 25°C Free-Air Temperature	300 [‡]			400 [§]			mA
Continuous Power Dissipation at (or below) 25°C Free-Air Temperature			500 [¶]			600 [□]	mW
Operating Free-Air Temperature Range	-65 to 150			-65 to 125			°C
Storage Temperature Range	-65 to 200			-65 to 150			°C
Lead Temperature 1/16 Inch from Case for 10 Seconds	300			260			°C

10

NOTE 1: These values apply for $t_w \leq 100 \mu s$, duty cycle $\leq 20\%$.

[†] Derate linearly to 150°C free-air temperature at the rate of 4 mA/°C.

[‡] Derate linearly to 125°C free-air temperature at the rate of 5 mA/°C.

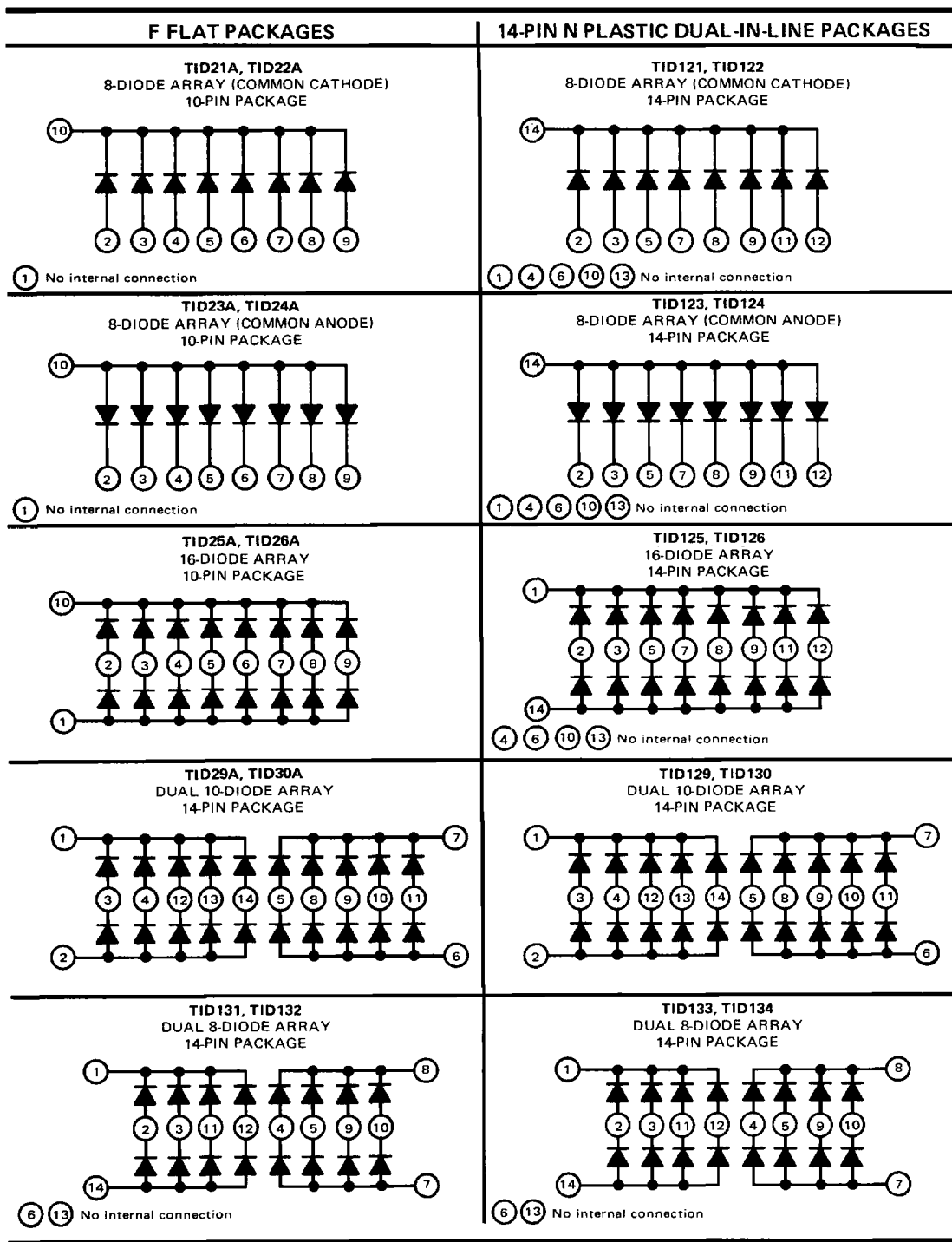
[§] Derate linearly to 150°C free-air temperature at the rate of 2.4 mA/°C.

[¶] Derate linearly to 125°C free-air temperature at the rate of 4 mA/°C.

[□] Derate linearly to 150°C free-air temperature at the rate of 4 mW/°C.

[○] Derate linearly to 125°C free-air temperature at the rate of 6 mW/°C.

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electrical characteristics at 25°C free-air temperature

single-diode operation (see note 3)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	TID21A TID121		TID22A TID122		TID23A TID25A TID29A TID123 TID125 TID129 TID131 TID133		TID24A TID26A TID30A TID124 TID126 TID130 TID132 TID134		UNIT
		MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	MIN	MAX	
V _(BR)	Reverse Breakdown Voltage	I _R = 10 μA, See Note 2		60	40	60		40		V
I _R	Static Reverse Current	V _R = 40 V, See Note 4		0.1		0.1		0.1		μA
		V _R = 25 V, See Note 4				0.1		0.1		μA
V _F	Static Forward Voltage	I _F = 100 mA		1	1.1	1		1.1		V
v _F	Instantaneous Forward Voltage	I _F = 500 mA, See Note 5		1.3	1.5	1.3		1.5		V
V _{FM}	Peak Forward Voltage	I _F = 500 mA, See Note 6		5	5	5		5		V
C _T	Total Capacitance [†]	V _R = 0, f = 1 MHz		4	4	8		8		pF

multiple-diode operation

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	ALL TYPES		UNIT	
		MIN	MAX		
I _R	Static Reverse Current	V _R = rated V _R , See Note 7		10	μA
V _F	Static Forward Voltage	I _F = 25 mA, See Note 7		1	V

switching characteristics at 25°C free-air temperature

single-diode operation (see note 3)

PARAMETER	TEST CONDITIONS	ALL TYPES		UNIT	
		MIN	MAX		
t _{fr}	Forward Recovery Time	I _F = 500 mA, See Figure 3		40	ns
t _{rr}	Reverse Recovery Time	I _F = 200 mA, R _L = 100 Ω, See Figure 4	I _{RM} = 200 mA, i _{rr} = 20 mA,	20	ns

- NOTES: 2. This parameter must be measured using pulse techniques. t_w = 100 μs, duty cycle ≤ 20%.
 3. Test conditions and limits apply separately to each of the diodes. The diodes not under test are open-circuited during the measurement of these characteristics except for the measurement of I_R on arrays having both common-cathode and common-anode diodes (see Figures 1 and 2).
 4. For arrays having both common-anode and common-cathode diodes see Figures 1 and 2, Parameter Measurement Information section.
 5. This parameter is measured using pulse techniques. t_w = 300 μs, duty cycle ≤ 2%. Read time is 90 μs from the leading edge of the pulse.
 6. The initial instantaneous value is measured using pulse techniques. t_w = 150 ns, duty cycle ≤ 2%, pulse rise time ≤ 10 ns. The total capacitance shunting the diode is 19 pF maximum and the equipment bandwidth is 80 MHz.
 7. These parameters are measured with each of the other diodes in the section conducting 25 mA forward current. Each diode is individually tested after the device reaches operating thermal equilibrium. Test conditions apply separately to common-anode and common-cathode sections.

[†]C_T is the total pin-to-pin capacitance measured across any of the diodes. For arrays having both common-anode and common-cathode sections, the interaction of the other diodes cannot easily be separated out unless three-terminal guarded measurement techniques are used. The actual capacitance of a single isolated diode will typically be 30% of the measured pin-to-pin value for the common-cathode diodes, and 75% of the measured value for the common-anode diodes.

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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

When measuring the reverse current of an individual diode of a device having both common-anode and common-cathode sections, the current meter must be placed so that the shunt current through the other diodes is bypassed around the meter. To obtain accurate readings, the voltage drop across the current meter must be less than 10 mV.

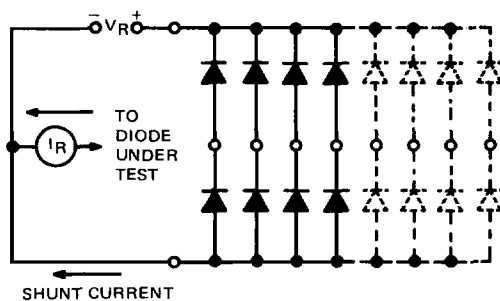


FIGURE 1—TEST CIRCUIT FOR
COMMON-CATHODE DIODES

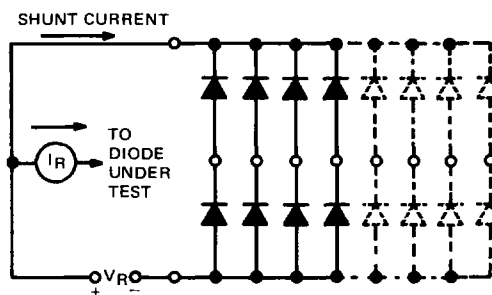


FIGURE 2—TEST CIRCUIT FOR
COMMON-ANODE DIODES

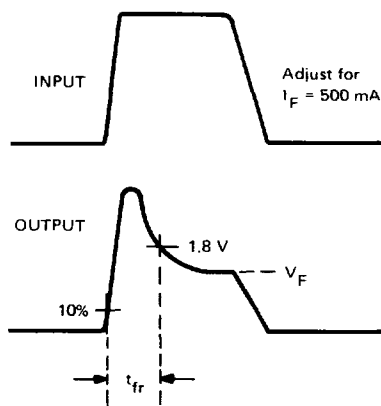
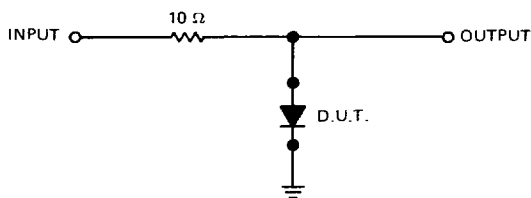


FIGURE 3—FORWARD RECOVERY TIME

- NOTES: a. The input pulse is supplied by a generator with the following characteristics: $t_r \leq 15$ ns, $Z_{out} = 50 \Omega$, $t_w = 150$ ns, duty cycle $\leq 2\%$.
- b. The output waveform is monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics: $t_r \leq 4.5$ ns, $R_{in} \geq 1$ M Ω , $C_{in} \leq 5$ pF.

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PARAMETER MEASUREMENT INFORMATION

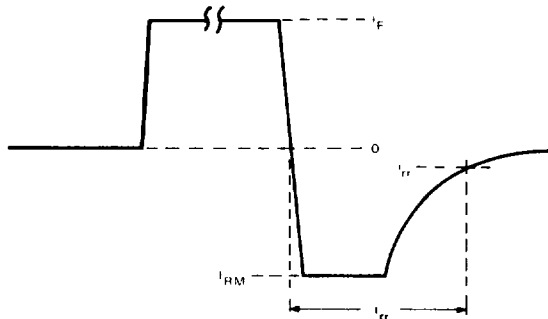
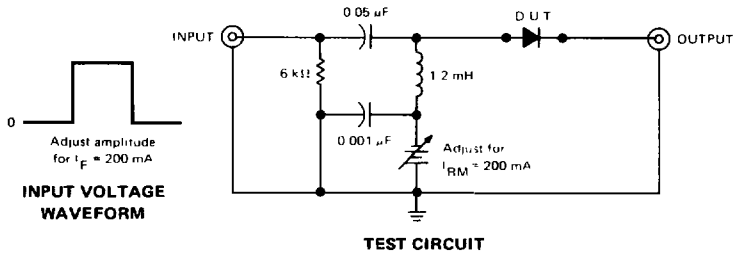


FIGURE 4—REVERSE RECOVERY TIME

NOTES: c. The input pulse is supplied by a generator with the following characteristics: $t_f \leq 1$ ns, $Z_{out} = 50 \Omega$, $t_w = 200$ ns, duty cycle $\leq 1\%$.

d. The output waveform is monitored on an oscilloscope with the following characteristics: $t_r \leq 0.4$ ns, $R_{in} = 50 \Omega$.

TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS

FORWARD CONDUCTION CHARACTERISTICS

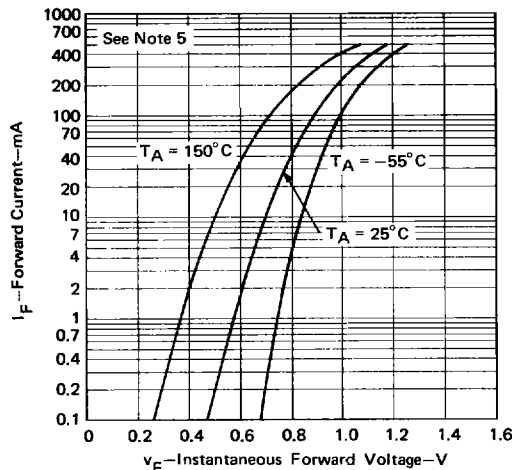


FIGURE 5

NOTE 5: This parameter is measured using pulse techniques. $t_w = 300 \mu\text{s}$, duty cycle = 2%. Read time is $90 \mu\text{s}$ from the leading edge of the pulse.

